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AMERICAN EXPERTS GOING TO LONDON FOR MEETING

Representatives of 14 Nations Expected to Discuss Security Council

Two United States State Department experts plan to go to London early next week to attend the first meeting of the executive committee of the preparatory commission paving the way for the United Nations Security Council, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington dispatch dated August 4.

The report added that the meeting is tentatively scheduled for next Thursday and representatives of 14 nations will attend. It is also reported that Edward Stettinius, America's representative on the preparatory commission and delegate to the Security Council, does not intend to go to the next week's meeting which will lay the groundwork on various tasks to be carried out for the commission before the United Nations organization finally comes into being.

The forthcoming meeting, it is said, will prepare (1) the agenda for the first session of the Assembly and Council and other United Nations organs; (2) plans for organizing the United Nations Secretariat; (3) recommendations for the location of the United Nations permanent headquarters; (4) recommendations on the transfer of the old League of Nations' functions, activities and assets to the new organization; (5) inviting various nations to nominate candidates for judgeships on the international court.

Many Issues Unsolved

Diplomatic quarters in Washington are said to be waiting anxiously for President Truman's radio report on the Potsdam Conference to "clear up a lot of things," it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon on August 5.

At present, the report added, it appears that the "Big-Three" at Potsdam agreed on a division of eastern and western Europe on a line running from Stettin on the Baltic to Trieste. Countries east of that line, except for Greece, have governments that were sponsored by Russia.

Meanwhile, it is reported that there is speculation in London that Ambassador John G. Winant may be selected as the American deputy on the "Big-Five" Council of Foreign Ministers which was proposed in the Potsdam communique. Others who are considered possibilities for the post are James C. Dunn, Assistant Secretary of State, and Benjamin Cohen, social assistant to Secretary of State Byrnes. Should Winant get the job, it is thought likely that he would be succeeded at the London Embassy by White House adviser Joseph E. Davis.

When they meet, the London report added, their first job will be the drafting of peace treaties with Germany's former satellites, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

LABOR CABINET COMPLETED

Attlee Appoints Earl of Listowel as Postmaster General

In the latest list of British Government appointments announced on Saturday, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London report, Earl of Listowel has been appointed Postmaster General.

Britain's new Labor Government has been completed and the names of the key men who will get to grips with the country's great postwar problems now all have been announced by Prime Minister Clement Attlee together with his junior Ministers.

Undersecretary of State for Colonial Affairs is Arthur Jones and Undersecretary of State for Dominions is John Parker, who at 39 is one of the youngest members in the Government.

Deciding Legislative Issues

According to a London report of August 5 received in Stockholm, Attlee's new Labor Cabinet is now deciding the legislative program and is drafting the speech with which King George VI will open Parliament on August 15.

It is understood that the Government will begin work during its first year in power on the nationalization of the mines, on a bill to make the Bank of England into public ownership, on the establishment of national health service, housing legislation and a reform of the workmen's compensation.

Seeks More Aid for Europe

Herbert Lehman, Director General of the UNRRA calling for increased UNRRA help for the continent of Europe on Saturday declared, "Economic conditions during the coming winter will be such as to strain the political and economic structure so seriously that the consequences may do incalculable harm to all our home-bound cruiser August, said European affairs," it is reported in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm on August 4.

Nahas Pasha Urges Britain to Withdraw Troops From Egypt

That the former Egyptian Prime Minister has officially asked for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt was disclosed in a note addressed to the British Ambassador on Saturday, according to a Domei dispatch from Cairo reaching Lisbon. The note addressed on July 31 by Nahas Pasha, former Egyptian Prime Minister and leader of the Wafdist (Nationalist) Party, to British Ambassador Lord Killearn summarizing Egyptian aspirations was published on August 4. It urged that the British-Egyptian relations should be considered before the peace conference and after recounting Egypt's war sacrifices asked that the British troops should be withdrawn and the Sudan united with Egypt, the report said.

TRUMAN WILL BROADCAST ON POTSDAM CONFERENCE

President Will Also Have to Step Into Congress Versus Army Controversy

President Harry Truman will make his radio report to the American nation on the Potsdam Conference within the next few days, and then he is expected to go to Independence, Missouri, for a brief stay at the summer White House, according to a Libon dispatch.

Truman is going to step into the middle of the battle looming up now between the War Department on the one side and some members of Congress on the other, the dispatch added. Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, and Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, are calling upon the War Department to scale down the size of the Army.

Senator Johnson repeated his claim that no more than 3,000,000 American soldiers can be deployed to the Pacific by the end of 1946, so he said in effect, "What's the use of keeping so many men in uniform?"

Senator Taft said that it is impossible to see how 7,000,000 men can be used in the Pacific War. And Taft also wants the drafting of new men brought to a halt at once.

Meanwhile, Democratic Senator Elbert Thomas of Utah, chairman of the Senate Military Committee on Saturday criticized those who have advocated that the army be drastically reduced in size. Senator Thomas said, "there is a general wish to collapse the armed services." The Utah Senator then declared, it is high time for the nation to stop enjoying the peace in Europe and get on with the grim war ahead. Despite our successes in the Pacific, we are still at a stalemate until we can give General MacArthur all the land forces he can use and he knows how many he needs and wants.

The Associated Press said that although Senator Thomas does not mention any names, his statement obviously was a reply to the recent demands made by Senator Johnson of Colorado that the army discharge five million men.

TRUMAN APPROVES 3 BILLS

All Concern Monetary Matters Proposed at Bretton Woods

It was announced at the White House on Saturday that President Truman has approved Congressional Legislation on three vital matters of international cooperation, and the United States became the first nation to announce its willingness to join the world bank of reconstruction and monetary stabilization fund proposed at Bretton Woods, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon.

The President approved firstly, United States participation in the international monetary fund and bank; secondly, increasing the lending authority of the Export and Import Bank; and thirdly, United States participation in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization.

Through his signature, the President authorized the total United States commitment of $5,095,000,000 for membership in the $9,125,000,000 bank and $8,800,000,000 stabilization fund.

SPAIN IS DISAPPOINTED BY 'BIG THREE' DECISION

Bars Franco Regime As Member of United Nations; Calls Action Unjust

According to a London report quoting a Madrid dispatch of August 5, the Spanish Government is disappointed at the "Big Three" Potsdam decision to bar Spain from membership in the United Nations.

Franco's Government announced on Saturday night that Spain rejects the "Big Three" action as 'arbitrary and unjust." It also charged the "Big Three" decision was caused by all alleged false atmosphere, created by "the deflamatory campaign of Communist exiles and associates abroad."

The Government, furthermore, stated that Spain did not ask for any seat on the international conference and in any case would not accept one that is not in keeping with her history and her services to peace and culture.

The Government's statement declared that Spain continues to collaborate in the work of peace, a task for which it claims to be particularly well fitted for having remained neutral during the two most terrible wars in history.

Degrelle in Spain

According to a Brussels report of August 5 quoting a Madrid dispatch, the Belgian radio said that the presence of Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader, is apparently beginning to worry the Spanish Government.

It said that the Spanish radio announced in a broadcast to Italy that Degrelle would probably be compelled to leave Spain although nothing about this has been said to Spanish home listeners.

STRIKES SPREAD IN U.S.

Walkout of 4,000 Men Stops Work At B-29 Bomber Plant

A walkout of upwards of 4,000 this employes at the Wright Aeronautical Plant at Cincinnati, has virtually closed the entire plant which employs 23,000 persons, according to a Lisbon dispatch. The plant manufactures engines for Super Fortresses.

A plant spokesman estimated that there were about 4,000 absentees. However, representatives of the local C.I.O. United Auto Workers Union set the figure at 10,000. A Union statement said that stoppages which started Saturday with the walkout of 800 workers arose from a number of grievances including a lay-off of 14 aluminum foundry workers. The statement claimed this was a contract violation.

The Associated Press in reporting these details said there was a total of 80,000 workers idle in various parts of the United States because of labor disputes.

Continued strikes and manpower shortages in the aircraft factories of the United States have resulted in deficits in the production of planes, an AP dispatch from Washington reaching Lisbon disclosed on August 6.

TURKO-SYRIAN TALKS

Hassan Saka Going to Beirut to Settle Alexandretta Issue

Negotiations are reportedly to be started between Syria and Turkey over the Alexandretta question. A Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Beirut report said that the Turkish Foreign Minister, Hassan Saka will soon visit Beirut to negotiate with the Syrians for a swift solution to the long pending issue. The negotiations will be sponsored by the foreign minister of the Lebanese regime. It is believed that Turkey will take this opportunity to recognize the independence of the Levant. It is recalled that Alexandretta was ceded to Turkey by Syria in 1939 and that this had been the root of a struggle between the two countries.

U.S. Plane Output Drops

Julius Krug, Director of the U.S. War Production Board announced on August 4 that the planes turned out in America in July exceeded 4,700, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei based on a Washington report. This is the first time since October 1942 that the monthly production of aircraft in America has fallen below the 4,800 level. Krug gave as the reason for the decline in the production of aircraft the failure of two companies turning out fighters and two-motored bombers for the Navy. He added that the factories producing B-29's are all of them operating according to schedule.

Hero Flier Rams B-29 in Grim Aerial Duel; Escapes Death by Bailing Out in Parachute

By Y. YONETANI
Of the Military Press Corps

CERTAIN BASE.—Captain Haruo Kawamura miraculously escaped death by bailing out in a parachute when he rammed one of the B-29's which attacked the eastern area and the Tokai Army District on the night of August 1. The following is an account of the ramming action:

A report revealing the approach of enemy aircraft reached the base. It said that the third enemy echelon formation was coming from the direction of the Izu Peninsula and that a part of it was heading for Hachioji and Tachikawa. The formation was comprised of about 130 planes.

Commander Kuroda immediately ordered his subordinates to take off saying, "Captain Kawamura, lead the others and smash the enemy air force over the Tachikawa area."

Captain Kawamura hurried to his plane and in no time disappeared into the darkness of night. One enemy B-29 coming by way of Hachioji was caught by searchlights. Fires were visible in the direction of Hachioji. Realizing that Hachioji was being raided, Captain Kawamura's fighting spirit rose high.

Just then Captain Kawamura saw a Japanese plane dashing toward a B-29 which later began to emit white smoke.

"I'll give the enemy the finishing blow," thus saying Captain Kawamura maneuvered his plane under the B-29 and scored two accurate hits. Fire broke out from the base of the right wing of the enemy machine and the crew released the auxiliary fuel tanks. The tanks swept past the Captain's plane.

One more hit would have finished the enemy, but Captain Kawamura realized that all his ammunition had been exhausted. The enemy machine spat a hail of lead which hit the tail of the Captain's plane.

Captain Kawamura maneuvered his blazing plane, higher and dashed against the enemy machine. Then he bailed out. "I have lost a good plane" That was the first thought which flashed into his mind. The plane was of the latest type built by the Kawasaki Airplane Company which was commended by War Minister General Korechika Anami for the superior quality of its product.

Captain Kawamura landed in a rice field in Saitama Prefecture and was kindly looked after by the villagers there. The enemy plane which was rammed by Captain Kawamura crashed into a nearby field. Captain Kawamura who has accounted for three B-29's downed and five damaged, was wounded in his right eye and right ankle. "It is not hard to down B-29's with machine gun bullets. I thought it was a waste to ram enemy planes, but somehow I did it," said the Captain. He is determined to participate in aerial duels as soon as possible.

MANCHOUKUO TO PRODUCE BUMPER CROP THIS YEAR

Will Exceed by 4 Per Cent of Last Year's; Good Wheat Output Seen

By Arrangement with the Asahi

HSINKING, August 5.—Manchoukuo will have a record bumper crop this year as the estimates made at the end of July exceed by 4 per cent last year's crop which was the largest ever recorded since the establishment of the Empire in 1932.

According to the Joint Crop Investigation Commission formed by the Manchoukuo Government, the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Agricultural Production Company and other firms in South Manchoukuo, the climate, soil and other conditions have been very favorable ever since sowing time. In North Manchoukuo, sowing time was slightly delayed due to a lower temperature but, favored with proper amount of rain later, a satisfactory growth is predicted.

The total planted areas increased 2 per cent compared with last year, and wheat crop is expected to increase 16 per cent, paddy field rice crop 10 per cent, while all other staple products will show much larger production than last year. The harvesting of wheat, barley and oats has already started, and an increased crop is already assured.

The promise of such a great crop despite the shortage of labor and various materials is due to the favorable climatic condition. However it is to be mentioned that particular attention has been directed this year to the prevention of plant diseases and the destruction of insects. All these efforts show the eager wish of all farmers to increase their production.

Also technical guidance in various fields of farming was enforced this year. Scientific direction that has been given during the past 15 years has finally born fruit, and it may be recognized as one cause of the great crop shown last year and also promised for the present year. Three years in succession Manchoukuo will thus have bumper crops, each year surpassing the one before.

Americans Transfer 146 Interned Japanese In Europe to America

Japanese diplomats and nationals interned by the Americans in Europe were to have been placed aboard a ship for transfer to the United States on Sunday, a Zurich report by Domei revealed on the same day. The American occupation authorities were said to have taken 146 interned Japanese diplomats and nationals to Le Havre under the protection of a representative of the Swiss Foreign Office. Mrs. Hiroshi Oshima, wife of the former Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and the wives of the Japanese military and naval attaches were included in the latest group. It is recalled that the Ambassador and 31 other Japanese diplomats reached New York on July 12.

RIFT BETWEEN U.S. ARMY, NAVY IN PACIFIC BARED

Doolittle Seeks Formation of Supreme Headquarters to Unify Command

Considerable dissatisfaction is now expressed in the United States over the present command system in the Pacific under which there is no supreme commander, for General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander of the Naval Forces, possess their respective independent air forces, and the decision of the supreme strategy is made at the joint headquarters of the two, according to a Domei report of August 6 from Lisbon.

This command system has been subjected to various criticisms and the question of establishing a supreme headquarters was recently discussed. A United Press report from Okinawa said that in his address delivered before the officers and men of the Tenth Army, Lieutenant General James Doolittle, Commander of the 8th Air Force, urged the necessity of establishing a supreme headquarters for the Pacific and his opinion caused quite a repercussion in all quarters.

Although Doolittle is only the commander of one air corps, his opinion has much effect, for he is famous as the actual director of the air bombing operation in the European war.

"I believe it is a necessary condition for victory to establish one supreme headquarters for the Pacific area in order to unify the command structure," he said in his address. "The value of a single supreme headquarters was already proved in North Africa and also in Sicily and General Dwight Eisenhower succeeded in effecting harmonious cooperation of all troops in Europe, North Africa and in the Mediterranean."

It is believed that Doolittle's address was approved by the censor of the MacArthur Headquarters. A UP report from Washington said that War Department officials accepted Doolittle's statement with silent surprise.

Commands Okinawa Area

General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Manila on August 4, announced that the "entire Ryukyu chain of islands south of Japan including Okinawa have been placed under his command," it is revealed in a Manila dispatch reaching Lisbon.

The new command includes all army forces in the islands with the exception of the 8th Air Force. Ground forces there are already operating under MacArthur's direct control. The report further stated that General Joseph Stilwell's 10th Army and General George Kenny's 5th and 7th Air Forces are moving to the Ryukyu headquarters. Also the 13th Air Force is moving into the Ryukyus.

Spaatz Sees MacArthur

General Carl Spaatz, commander of the U.S. Army Strategical Air Force, conferred with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army Forces and General George S. Kenney, Commander of the Air Forces in the Far East at Manila, on bombings to be carried out against Japan, it was announced by MacArthur's headquarters on August 8, according to a Manila dispatch relayed by Domei from Lisbon the same day.

JAPANESE AT NEW GUINEA REPULSE AUSSIE TROOPS

Inflict 9,000 Casualties From Beginning of Year to July; Battle Still Continues

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, August 5.—The Australian 6th Division, some 10,000 strong, in its attempt to cross the Alexander mountain range from the Wewak region on the northern coast of New Guinea came attacking the Japanese Garrison Units at Wewak at dawn of June 10 under the protection of bombardment by heavy artillery and bombing by planes.

The Japanese Garrison Units who are entrenched in their positions at the southern foot of the Wewak mountain are firmly maintaining their positions by overcoming adverse conditions in the jungle zone where the mud is more than knee-deep. The Japanese Units are putting up a valiant fight daily, thereby compelling the enemy troops to shed their blood considerably.

Since the beginning of the current year till the end of July, the war results which were scored and confirmed by the Japanese Garrison Units were 6,000 enemy corpses which had been left on the battlegrounds. If other results of killed and wounded are added to the above the collective results will exceed 9,000. Because of these brilliant war results the Garrison Units at Wewak had some time ago the honor of receiving a citation and commendation from the Japanese Supreme Commander in that region.

The Commander of the Japanese Garrison Units in this sector recently gave his men the following instruction:

"We should do our best and defend the existing war line at all cost so that we may respond to the struggle which is being made by the people in our homeland."

In line with his instruction the commander is always at the head of his men and is fighting courageously by wielding his sword. The morale of the officers and men has risen more than ever before and the Japanese Garrison Units are putting up a stubborn resistance.

The enemy force is being reinforced at present with the object of breaking through the Japanese first line. Headed by tanks the enemy troops are attacking the Japanese line incessantly.

In response to the attack on the Japanese line at the southern foot of the Wewak mountain two enemy battalions possessing 50 mountain guns and trench mortars came attacking the area facing Galittsua from the Boots region. However, these enemy battalions were forced to flee by the fierce counteroffensive of the Japanese Garrison Units.

MARINE FIGHTING CORPS FOR RELIEF WORK IS SET

Will Salvage Ships Attacked by Enemy or Damaged by Other Causes

The formation of the Marine Disaster Relief Volunteer Fighting Corps was ordered by the Navy Minister on Sunday to undertake the relief and salvage of ships attacked by enemy submarines, or damaged by other causes, it was announced by the Navy Minister the same day.

With the formation of the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps, and the Ships' Crew Volunteer Fighting Corps, there will be three Volunteer Fighting Corps in the country.

The Marine Disaster Relief Volunteer Fighting Corps will be formed of those engaged in marine disaster relief work, salvage workers, shipbreakers and divers. Formed into the Volunteer Fighting Corps, these men will be given the same standing as military men.

The direction of the Corps as regards its operations will be placed in the hands of the Navy Minister, while the authority of directing it strategically will be given to the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station or the Commander-in-Chief of Naval Defense Headquarters. The Offices of the Marine Disaster Relief Volunteer Fighting Corps will be established in the five cities of Yokohama, Osaka, Moji, Takaoka, and Hakodate.

Each ship and each operating enterprise will be made into one unit.

Japanese Air Attack Off Cape Inubo Fatal To Enemy Submarine

A Japanese Air Unit, discovering an enemy submarine which had come to the surface south of Cape Inubo at about 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, attacked it. Reconnaissance at about 4 p.m. the same day revealed a long line of oil floating on the sea surface, indicating that the submarine was sunk.

MAEBASHI CITY ATTACKED BY B-29 NIGHT RAIDERS

P-51's Hit Kanto Area Monday: 285 Superforts Raid Kansai, Chugoku Areas

About 130 B-29's raided the southern part of Gumma Prefecture for about two hours on Sunday night and considerable damage was sustained by the city of Maebashi, it was announced on Monday morning by the headquarters of the Eastern Army District and of the Yokosuka Naval Station.

The communique disclosed that the enemy planes came over from about 9:30 p.m. via Kujukuri-hama and left two hours later via Kashima-nada and Kujukuri-hama. The enemy concentrated on incendiary attacks, the communique said.

Coming over in two waves, 120 Yiojima-based P-51's raided the Kanto area for about one hour from 8:30 a.m. Monday. The first wave, composed of about 70 planes, came over via Sagami Bay and operated principally over the prefectures of Saitama, Gumma and Tochigi, after which they left via the entrance route.

The second wave of about 50 planes entered near Choshi and operated over the zones north of Tokyo, over Chiba, Ibaraki and Tochigi and left via Kujukuri-hama and the Kashimanada. Principal enemy targets were military installations, but attacks were also carried out upon transport facilities and city zones.

Up till 11 a.m. Monday it was known that seven enemy planes were shot down and three damaged. The score was expected to increase.

About 285 B-29's raided the Kansai and Chugoku districts in the night between Sunday and Monday, it was announced by the headquarters of the Central Army District and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters.

The communique said that the planes came over in three groups between 9:30 p.m. Sunday and 3 a.m. Monday, the main strength of the first and second groups bombing Imaharu and Ube and a few planes laying mines along the Japan Sea coast and the Inland Sea.

The third group, composed of about 130 planes, dropped incendiaries and explosives on the eastern and western zones of Nishinomiya. Fires caused in these zones were extinguished by dawn, the communique revealed.

Damage done is under investigation, while up till 10 a.m. on Monday it has been ascertained that eight enemy machines were shot down or damaged, the communique said.

About 80 P-51's from Yiojima Island in three waves attacked the Tachikawa area in the Kanto from 11:50 a.m. on Sunday and strafed the airfield and town. After raiding other areas in the Kanagawa, Tokyo and Saitama sectors, they fled southward from Sagami Bay and Kujukurihama at about 12:50 p.m.

One of the two B-24's making a reconnaissance flight south off Boso Peninsula was shot down by a Japanese Anti-Air Raid Corps at 8:45 a.m. on Saturday.

Eight Okinawa-based P-38's penetrating from Osumi Peninsula from 7:40 a.m. Sunday operated over Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures to flee about two hours later.

Then from 11:30 a.m. until 2 p.m. about 50 B-24's, 20 B-25's and 20 small planes came in by way of Kagoshima Bay and operated in the main over Satsuma Peninsula.

At about the same time four other B-24's, two P-38's, and 40 small planes came in scattered formations to east Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures but fled by 1:40 p.m.

Okinawa Enemy Hit

Domei

FRONT AIR BASE, August 5.—Bomber units of the Japanese Army which had been waiting in readiness to hit the enemy at the first chance, taking advantage of a typhoon, suddenly struck the north and south airfields on the main Okinawa Island and Iyejima airfield.

Pounding the enemy from above, putting them in disorder, the Japanese set 15 places aflame. One Japanese plane failed to return from the attack.

ENEMY FLEES WESTWARD AS PEGU IS THREATENED

Has Retreated Already As Far As Toungoo in Face of Japanese Attacks

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, August 5.—The enemy, becoming increasingly agitated at the arrow-like thrusts of the Japanese coming in quick succession, have begun fleeing westward. At present they have retreated as far as Toungoo and vicinity where they are evidently building up their positions.

On July 29, 40 or 50 enemy soldiers carried out raids five times against the Mitkyi salient occupied by the Japanese Forces on the previous morning but with each fresh enemy onslaught our men repulsed them and are in firm maintenance of their positions.

On the other hand the Japanese advanced toward a point 40 kilometers of Pegu on the night of July 29 where through shock attacks they dealt heavy blows on the enemy while on July 31 they made a surprise attack on Ahpyouk, 35 kilometers of Pegu, striking terror into the hearts of the enemy.

Pegu Threatened

Domei

BURMA FRONT BASE, August 5.—Japanese Units continuing their westward advance after crossing the Sittang River made an attack on about 400 enemy soldiers massed at Rhetopantopin on July 28 and killed or wounded more than half of them.

These war results were further added to with the success of the Japanese attacks on enemy positions 40 kilometers north-east of Pegu and on the west side of the BM 332 enemy position on July 29. Thus the Japanese thrusts in the sector north of the Sittang River bend has become a direct threat to Pegu.

Admitting the Japanese advance the enemy communique on July 29 said that fierce fighting had unfolded at a point 13 kilometers northeast of Phimnyu, and the British Indian Army also had been attacked by the Japanese Army near the old Sittang Canal, 40 kilometers northeast of Pegu.

The enemy, faced with the danger of the collapse of Pegu, seems to be in mortal fear. Another unit which had crossed the Sittang River, as a result of an attack made on the enemy in the hills west of Mitkyi early on the morning of July 28, completely occupied this place. Tandawn was also occupied by powerful Japanese units which carried out a strong attack against this place, putting to rout over 200 of the enemy soldiers on July 24.

In concert with these attacks day and night shock attacks are being relentlessly continued against enemy artillery positions in this vicinity and on Mandalay and Rangoon in general so that explosions were heard from various parts at frequent intervals.

During this time six enemy trucks were blasted in a raid made on a van of trucks while 85 were counted among the enemy left dead on the field. The enemy thus is being bled by the daring shock attacks and skilful fighting technique of the Japanese. While the enemy is trying frantically to bolster his units by sending armored cars and other reinforcements from the direction of Toungoo he is meeting heavy obstacles in the face of the Japanese actions.

Chungking Labor Strikes

Labor strikes have recently been occurring at Chungking and particularly strikes at cotton spinning and weaving mills as well as woolen goods plants and are becoming very serious, according to a Canton report to Domei, quoting a UP dispatch of August 6 from Chungking. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Government by adopting a measure to suppress those strikes is now trying to mediate between the strikers and their employers, it is also reported.

Finland's Terms Eased

According to a Helsinki report of August 5 received in Stockholm, Finland's armistice terms have been eased considerably as a result of the Allied victory over Germany. Among the concessions announced by the Moscow radio is the lifting of restrictions on the movements of Finnish naval and merchant vessels, and on flights of Finnish aircraft over Finland.

British-Finnish Talks End

According to a London report of August 5 received in Stockholm, trade talks held between Britain and Finland in London with commercial and financial leaders have now ended and it is expected that a trade agreement will be reached before the end of August.

MONGOLIA'S WAR RESOLVE STRESSED BY PRINCE TEH

Informs Press Main Aim Is to Increase Fighting Power For Victory

Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, who has been combining the duties of chairman of the political affairs board for the past several months, in the course of an interview with Japanese and Mongolian newspapermen in Kalgan on August 3, made manifest the firm resolution of Mongolia to increase its fighting power in order to play a larger role than it has hitherto done in carrying the War of Greater East Asia through to its end, according to a Domei dispatch of August 4 from Kalgan.

Prince Teh said:

"As a component part of Greater East Asia, Mongolia must contribute fully toward the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"We find ourselves more firmly resolved than ever to abide by Japan and to work with Japan to bring the sacred war to a successful conclusion.

"I have never faltered in my belief that without Japan's victory there is no hope of bringing about a restoration and a development of Mongolia.

"All measures which will be adopted by the Government in the future will be directed to promote victory in the war. The Government will concentrate on securing a phenomenal increase of the country's fighting power. There has of late been talk of putting Mongolia in a position where it can rely upon itself to fight and to subsist. It is impossible for Mongolia to cooperate in a full degree in the conduct of the war if it will not increase further its fighting power.

"Among the tasks before us are the establishment of order and peace, the extension of production, the stabilization of the livelihood of the people, the development of resources at the command of the people, and the promotion of national unity.

"The Government intends to make the most of its past experiences in formulating measures for the achievement of these ends which shall be based on the actualities of the situation and of enforcing them with much greater vigor than they have enforced measures in the past."

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA DIRECTED AT JAPAN HIT

Falsity of Enemy Statements Aimed to Undermine Nation's Morale Is Bared

The manner in which the enemy is conducting his propaganda drive against Japan, his aim, and the fact that his propaganda is based on falsehoods, was revealed in the following article which appeared in the Asahi recently.

America wants to defeat Japan without shedding the blood of her sons and therefore she has turned to propaganda as a means of destroying the morale of the Japanese on the home front. Previous notice regarding bombing attacks on Japanese cities is one of the latest American schemes to this end.

Already a long list of cities due for destruction has been released by the Americans. Doubtlessly, some of these cities will be bombed but the Japanese should not regard this too seriously. To allow themselves to be swayed by this form of propaganda would be tantamount to falling into the trap set by the enemy, namely, one is likely to regard as being the truth all enemy propaganda in the future.

The enemy is working to create the impression in Japan that all his propaganda is based on truth. He claims that he is supplying plenty of food to the Japanese interned on a certain island. To back this claim, he has supplied photographs, but they are easy to fake. No further trouble is involved beyond that of giving food to the sprinkling of Japanese who are to appear in the photograph.

In Germany, the enemy spread propaganda similar to that being propagated in Japan today. However, now that the war in Europe is over, he is callously looking on with folded arms while the Germans are starving. The enemy also promised to give food to the Italians, but did not keep his promise.

It is not because the enemy is unwilling to aid the people in Europe which faces a coming famine—America itself is suffering from a serious food shortage.

Therefore, is it possible that the enemy, himself in dire distress, would give the Japanese even a crust of bread? Such is the enemy who is spreading propaganda designed to show that he will aid the Japanese.

Paris Meeting Postponed

According to a Paris report of August 5 received in Zurich, the conference that was slated to examine the Tangier question in Paris on August 6 had to be postponed until the end of next week at the request of the British delegation, it was disclosed today by the French Telegraph Service.

POTSDAM DECLARATION

Text of Statement Issued on August 2

(Continued from Yesterday)

(10)—Subject to the necessity for maintaining military security, freedom of speech, press and religion shall be permitted and religious institutions shall be respected. Subject likewise to the maintenance of military security, the formation of free trade unions shall be permitted.

Prohibit Arms Output

B—Economic Principles.

(11) In order to eliminate Germany's war potential the production of arms, ammunition and implements of war as well as all types of aircraft and seagoing ships shall be prohibited and prevented. Production of metals, chemicals, machinery and other items that are directly necessary to a war economy shall be rigidly controlled and restricted to Germany's external assistance. In working out the economic balance of Germany, the necessary means must be provided to pay for imports approved by the Control Council in Germany. The proceeds of exports from current production and stocks shall be available in the first place for payment for such imports.

The above clause will not apply to the equipment and products referred to in paragraphs 4 (a) and 4 (b) of the reparations agreement.

(4)—Reparations From Germany.

In accordance with the Crimea decision that Germany be compelled to compensate to the greatest possible extent for the loss and suffering that she has caused to the United Nations and for which the German people cannot escape responsibility, the following agreement on reparations was reached: (1) Reparation claims of the USSR shall be met by removals from the zone of Germany occupied by the USSR and from appropriate German external assets. (2) The USSR undertakes to settle the reparation claims of Poland from its own share of reparations. (3) The reparation claims of the United States, the United Kingdom and other countries entitled in reparations shall be met from the western zones and from appropriate German external assets.

4. In addition to the reparations to be taken by the USSR from its own zone of occupation, the USSR shall receive additionally from the western zones. (a) 15 per cent of such usable and complete industrial capital equipment, in the first place from the metallurgical, chemical and mechine manufacturing industries, it is unnecessary for the German peace and economy and should be removed from the eastern zone of Germany, in exchange for an equivalent value of food, coal, potash, zinc, timber, clay products, petroleum products and such other commodities as may be agreed upon.

Remove Industrial Equipment

(b) 10 per cent of such industrial capital equipment as is unnecessary for German peace and economy and should be removed from the western zones, to be transported . . about payment or exchange of any kind in return.

Removals of equipment as provided in (a) and (b) above shall be made simultaneously.

5. The amount of equipment to be removed from the western zones on account of reparations must be determined within six months from now at the latest.

6. Removals of industrial captial equipment shall begin as soon as possible and shall be completed within two years from the determination specified in paragraph 5. The delivery of products covered by (a) above shall begin as soon as possible and shall be made by the USSR in agreed payments within five years of the date. . . . The extermination of the amount and character of the industrial capital equipment unnecessary for the German peace economy and therefore available for reparations shall be . . . by the Control Council under policies fixed for the Allied commission on reparations, with the . . . approval of the zone commands . . . from which the equipment . . . deliveries shall be made in respect of such equipment as will be determiped to be eligible for delivery in accordance with the procedure set forth in the last sentence of paragraph 6.

8. The Soviet Government renounces all claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the western zones of occupation in Germany as well as to German foreign assets in all countries except those specified in paragraph 9 below.

9. The Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States of America renounce their claims in respect of reparations to shares of German enterprises which are located in the eastern zone of occupation in Germany, as well as to Germany as well as to German foreign assets in Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and eastern Austria.

Disposal of Navy

(5) Disposal of the Germany Navy and Merchant Marine.

The conference agreed in principle upon arrangements for the use and disposal of the surrenderd German fleet and merchant ships. It was decided that the three Governments would appoint experts to work out together detailed plans to give effect to the agreed principles. A further joint statement will be published simultaneously by the three Governments in due course.

(6) City of Koenigsberg and the Adjacent Area.

The conference examined the proposal by the Soviet Government that pending the final determination of territorial questions at the peace settlement the western frontier of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is adjacent to the Baltic Sea should pass from a point on the eastern shore of the Bay of Danzig to the east, north of Braunsberg-Goldap, to the meeting point of the frontiers of Lithuania, the Soviet Republic and East Prussia.

The conference has agreed in principle to the proposal of the Soviet Government concerning the ultimate transfer to the Soviet Union of the city of Koeningsberg and the area adjacent to it as described above subject to expert examination of the actual frontier.

The President of the United States and the British Prime Minister have declared that they will support the proposal of the conference at the forthcoming peace settlement.

(7)—War Criminals.

The three Governments have taken note of the discussions which have been proceeding in recent weeks in London by British, United States, Soviet and French representatives with a view to reaching agreement on the methods of trial of those major war criminals whose crimes under the Moscow declaration of October 19, 1943 have no particular geographical localization. The three Governments reaffirm their intention to bring these criminals to swift and sure justice. They hope that the negotiations in London will result in speedy agreement being reached for this purpose, and they as a matter of great importance that the trial of these major criminals should begin in the earliest possible date. The first list of defendants will be published before September 1.

Austria, Poland Discussed

(8)—Austria.

The conference examined a proposal by the Soviet Government on the extension of the authority of the Austrian Provisional Government to all of Austria. The Three Governments agreed that they were prepared to examine this question after the entry of the British and American forces into the city of Vienne.

(9)—Poland.

The conference considered questions relating to the Polish provisional government and the western boundary of Poland.

On the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity they defined their attitude in the following statement: (a)—We have taken note with pleasure of the agreement reached among representative Poles from Poland and abroad which has made possible the formation, in accordance with the declaration of the Crimea Conference, of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity recognized by the three Powers. The establishment by British and United State Governments of diplomatic relations with the Polish Provisional Government has resulted in the withdrawal of their recognition from the former Polish Government in London which no longer

The British and United States Government have taken measures . . . interest of the Polish Provisional Government as the recognized government of the Polish state in the property belonging to the Polish state located in their territories and under control, the from of this property may be. They have further taken measures to present alienation to third parties of such property. All proper facilities will be given to the Polish Provisional Government for the exercise of the ordinary legal . . . for the recovery of any property belonging to the Polish state which may have been wrongfully (missing) elections as soon as possible on the basis of universal suffrage and secret ballot by which all democracies and anti-Nazi parties shall have the right to take part and to put forward candidates, and that representatives of the Allied press shall enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Poland before and during the elections.

(b)—The following agreement was reached on the western frontier of Poland.

In conformity with the agreement on Poland reached at the Crimea Conference the three heads of Governments have sought the opinion of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity in regard to the accession of territory in the north and west which Poland should receive. The President of the National Council of Poland and members of the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity have received at the conference and have fully presented their views. The three heads of Governments reaffirm their opinion that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the peace settlement.

The three heads of Governments agree that, pending the final determination of Poland's western frontier, the former German teritories east of a line running from the Baltic Sea . . . . to west of Swinemunde, and thence along the Oder River to the confluence of the western Neisse River and along the western Neisse to the . . . Czechoslovak frontier, including . . . portion of East Prussia not under the administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in accordance with the understanding reached at this conference and including the area of the formers . . . city of Danzig . . . . should not . . . be considered . . of the Soviet zone of occupation.

(10)—Conclusion of peace treaties . . . . . . agreed upon the following statement of common policy for establishing, as soon as possible, the conditions of lasting peace after victory in Europe:

Discuss Other Nations

The three Governments consider it desirable that the present anomalous position of Italy, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania should be settled as soon as possible by the conclusion of peace treaties. They trust that the other interested Allied governments will share these views.

For their part the three Governments have included the preparation of a peace treaty for Italy as the first of the immediate important tasks to be undertaken by the new Council of Foreign Ministers. Italy was the first of the Axis Powers to break with Germany, to whose defeat she had made a material contribution, and has not joined with the Allies in the struggle against Japan. Italy has freed herself from the Fascist regime and is making good progress toward the reestablishment of a democratic government and institution. The conclusion of such a peace treaty with a recognized and democratic Italian Government will make it possible for the three Governments to fulfill their desire to support as application from Italy for membership in the United Nations.

The three Governments have also charged the Council of Foreign Ministers with the task of preparing peace treaties for Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Rumania. The conclusion of peace treaties with the recognition of democratic Governments in these states will also enable the three Governments to support applications for them for membership of the United Nations. The three Governments agree to . . . in the near future. in the right . . . . conditions then, ... the establishment of diplomatic relations with Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary to the extent possible prior to the conclusion of peace treaties with those countries.

The three Governments have no doubt that in view of the changed conditions resulting from the termination of the war in Europe, representatives of the Allied press will enjoy full freedom to report to the world upon developments in Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland.

United Nations Charter

As regards the admission of other states into the United Nations organization, Article 4 of the Charter of the United Nations declared that:

1.—Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states who accept the obligations contained in the present charter and in the judgment of the . . . . . are able and willing to carry out these obligations; 2.—the admission of any such states to membership in the United Nations will be affected by a Council of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

The three Governments, so far as they are concerned will support applications for membership from these states which have remained mutual during the war and which fulfill the qualifications set out above.

The three Governments feel bound, however, to make it clear that they for their part would not favor an application for membership put forward by the present . . . . and its close association with the aggressor states, possess the qualifications necessary to justify such membership.

OKINAWA BATTLE TAUGHT CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY

Nippon's Fighting Forces Set to Apply Valuable Lessons in Battle of Mainland

(This is the second and concluding installment of the conversation appearing in the Asahi in which Tsunekata Shishikura and Shinya Saito, members of the Military Press Corps, discuss the coming decisive battle on the Japanese mainland, in the light of what happened in the battle of the Okinawas.—Editor)

The two newspapermen, Tsunetaka Shishikura and Shinya Saito agree that, in the coming decisive battle on the Japanese mainland, the Japanese Forces, especially the Special Attack Corps, will make the most of the very valuable lesson they learned from the Okinawa campaign, a lesson which has given them confidence in their ability to crush the enemy the moment he approaches the mainland with plans for making a landing.

One of the many advantages Japan will have in this battle on the mainland is the fact that her Forces will be able to operate from a greatly reduced distance, compared with that from which they had to operate during the Okinawa campaign. The two newspapermen are in agreement that the cheerful frame of mind, of the Japanese people as a whole despite the difficult conditions under which they labor, is perfectly natural, considering the present war situation, and they consider that the situation is a sign that the people will be successful in overcoming the far greater difficulties that are in store for them as the war becomes more severe and bitter.

The newspapermen continue:

Shishikura: There is nothing elaborate about the departure of a unit of the Special Attack Corps for the scene of action, although there is a drinking of toasts. The final address of instructions given by the unit commander to the men is as simple as such an address can be, and is most appropriate for the occasion.

One commander told his assembled men:

"I am an inexperienced man, but I have made up my mind to lead you. All of you are to follow me. Be sure to hold out until you have reached the goal. Be sure to hold out! Do you understand?"

This was all he had to say to his men before they left on a mission from which they were not to return alive.

Parting Words Brief

Another commander was ever more brief. He simply said: "We are leaving now. Hold out! Just hold out!"

Such are the final words of the commanders of departing Special Attack units to their men. Hardly has the commander finished speaking before the men get into their planes, and in the next moment they are lost from sight.

When for the first time I was at the scene of such a departure, I was somewhat taken aback by the brevity of the commander's address to his men. I had thought that he would have many things to say to the men under him who were going to die with him for the country, but I was mistaken. A commander leading his men on a mission from which they have no hope of returning alive is understood by those men even before he speaks. Thus he has not much to say to them on the eve of their departure.

Another striking fact about the members of the Special Attack Corps about to leave on a mission, is that their behavior and attitude are so matter of fact. It is impossible to find anything spectacular or out of the ordinary in them. I am certain that people who are not initiated in the ways of the Special Attack Corps will find it difficult to recognize such a unit on the point of final departure.

There is all the more pathos about such a scene because of its simplicity. There is something about the scene which makes it difficult to resist the temptation to go with the heroes and share their fate.

Saito: The scenes of the departure of units on their respective missions that I witnessed did not differ from those you have recounted.

Commander Nonaka of the Jinrai Unit of the Special Attack Corps was an exceptional man. He faced his men as they were on the point of joing into action. His right hand was holding a service sword. Now he threw out his chest. The men stood at attention. "Now we are leaving to attack the enemy's task force," he said. Then he went into details of the things he desired to have his men remember. There was a pause. Then he lifted his voice and said:

"Time has Come"

"The time has come when we must give the last drop of our blood to the country. Let us fight with all the heroism we are capable of. Start!"

Be it noted that he spoke in the intimate manner which had made him notable among his men and his fellow officers. He used to speak of the men under him as his young fellows. Certainly he was an exceptional man.

Shishikura: Your account of the officer seems to shed light on the strength of a unit whose commander and men intimately share one another's convictions. I have no doubt that the spiritual unity between the commander and his men, which is a distinct feature of the Japanese Forces will produce its full effect when it comes to fighting the enemy on the Japanese mainland. This unity, along with the spirit of sacrifice marking the members of the Special Attack Corps and other branches of Japan's Air Force, which reveals itself in the attitude of the men who consider that the whole responsibility for crushing the enemy rests with them, to which reference has already been made, is the explanation of the our conviction that they will play a large role in the crushing of the enemy in the coming decisive battle on the Japanese mainland.

Saito: I quite agree with you. Discipline is an outstanding feature, not only of the fighting forces, but also of the people. Some people talk of the fighting forces and the people as though they were separate entities. The two are one and the same thing. There is nothing incompatible with the conception of the oneness of the fighting forces and the people to be found in the fact that they have different things to do.

But your remarks remind me of the commander of a certain Special Attack Corps unit. He used to say:

"There is an agreement by which every member of my unit will not say 'Removal,' 'Seeking shelter,' or any other expression of that sort." He meant that his unit was in readiness to go into action at any moment of day or night. All units of the Special Attack Corps have in effect entered a new stage of hostilities.

Shishikura: What you say is true. I am certain that the Special Attack Corps will go into action when the enemy has approached the Japanese mainland with intent to land.

Distinct Advantage

The Special Attack Corps will be at a distinct advantage. It will be able to operate from a reduced distance. Needless to say, this is an advantage which would also be possessed by other branches of Japan's Air Force. The Okinawas are 700 to 800 kilometers away from the base of the Special Attack Corps. The enemy must come quite near the shores if he wishes at all to land. He must get within 30 to 40 kilometers of the shores if he hopes to operate effectively, considering the range of fire of existing naval guns. If he is to use ship-based planes he must bring up his aircraft carriers to within a distance of 300 to 500 kilometers. In the early stages of his offensive, he could keep his transports some distance away, but when it comes to attempting to effect a landing on the mainland, he must bring his landing barges much nearer.

Of course, the enemy will make the most of his system of radio detectors in order to ensure the safety of his transports and landing barges. There is no doubt that he will have these vessels adequately protected by fighter planes. There is no doubt that he will see to an increase in his anti-aircraft batteries.

It must be kept in mind that the enemy must have learned much from the Okinawa campaign in which the Special Attack Corps played so vital a part, and that in his attack upon the Japanese mainland, he will offer stouter resistance to the Corps than he did in the Okinawas. But he is not alone in learning from the Okinawa campaign.

We have learned great lessons from the battle of the Okinawas. These lessons have taught us to strike a new branch in strategy. I am certain that the war situation will shortly show a phase in which the most will be made of this new strategy.

There are two circumstances favorable to us in a battle fought by the enemy for the purpose of landing on the Japanese mainland. In the first place, our Forces would be at a reduced distance from the enemy. Secondly, the battle would begin with a fight between an air force operating from land bases and one operating from aircraft carriers. What do you think will be the role of the Special Attack Corps in such a battle?

Unique Opportunity

Saito: Such a battle will give the Corps a unique opportunity of making a full display of its power. Is it not a fact that to fight near the Japanese mainland means that the enemy will have to count much less upon his boasted system of radio detectors? Little time would elapse between the detection by the enemy of our planes and the moment of ramming. Almost the moment our planes go into action, they would be at him. Thus he would not have much time in which to deploy protecting fighters. If the enemy wanted to be sure that he was safe from attack by the Special Attack Corps, he would have to arrange for a large number of fighters to be in constant flight about him.

Shishikura: Not only the Special Attack Corps, but also other branches of our air force would be playing a full part when the enemy had approached the Japanese mainland with plans for landing. He would be at a short distance from them. Thus they would alternately attack, operate to keep control of the air, and to cover the forces operating against him, thereby giving him no breathing time.

Suppose that the enemy had sufficient planes to enable him to give battle to our planes. That would not be the end of his difficulties. His would not be land bases, but floating bases. He would have his aircraft carriers race at top speed each time the planes carried by them left them and each time they arrived back. He would find that the fuel consumed by his aircraft carriers and planes was in a far greater volume than before.

Saito: It would be an easy matter for us to attack the enemy even at night. Campaigning across a vast expanse of water would become easier. We would have plenty of opportunity of attacking the enemy by surprise. Our planes would be carrying far bigger bombs than they carried when they were attacking the enemy at the Okinawas. The Special Attack Corps would be quick to take the opportunities provided to attack the enemy by the departure of planes from his aircraft carriers or their arrival thereat, or the disembarkation of troops from his warships or transports to landing barges. There would be many other opportunities for the Special Attack Corps in the fact that the enemy would have to keep his task forces cruising constantly about the transports from which he would land troops on the Japanese mainland. Such are the disadvantages from which the enemy would find himself suffering when he had approached the Japanese mainland with the plan to land on it.

Enemy Watching for Chance

Shishikura: The enemy, watching for an opportunity to strike in order to land, would not strike until he had made full preparations for the thrust. To be complete in his preparations for the thrust, he must have a good knowledge of the strength of the Japanese Air Force. There is no doubt that one of the purposes of his task force in its cruise about our land some time ago was to test Japan's strength in the air.

Saito: I was somewhat mortified to learn that no battle was given to that task force.

During the Okinawa campaign the Special Attack Corps was severely attacked by the enemy air force. But the Corps did not could not hit back. Its planes, fully loaded with bombs and with more fuel than is carried by ordinary planes were unable to engage in aerial combats. They had to do some difficult maneuvering to get sufficiently near to the enemy to permit them to make sure of hitting him. They had to dodge enemy fighters which deployed along the routes followed by them. They went through manifold difficulties in making their surprisingly great war results. There were no fighters to protect them on the way to the enemy. More often than not they had to contend with bad weather conditions. Moreover, they had to fly across an ocean before they could reach their objectives.

They also had to contend with an enemy within themselves in the form of their views of life and death of which mention has already been made.

In short, they were successful in overcoming all sorts of difficulties, to achieve the results which made their names imperishable.

I hear people speak about getting themselves imbued with the spirit of the Special Attack Corps. For others to follow after the Corps, it is necessary to overcome the bottlenecks in increased production of aircraft.

Shishikura: I remember a member of the Special Attack Corps who, scrawling on a piece of paper the words "I see a bit of blue sky in a break in a bank of cloud on a day of uncertain weather," and showed it to me. I read it over and over again. It was a seventeen-syllable verse. Certainly it was not the happiest verse in the world. Nevertheless I was greatly delighted by it. Smiling I gazed into the face of its author.

Confident of Victory

There was a serious look in his eyes. Probably he was uncertain about the effect of that verse upon me. I said nothing. I was happy in the thought that he had written about catching a glimpse of blue sky in a break in a bank of cloud. Certainly he meant by the words "a bit of blue sky," a vision of victory. His verse was another way of expressing absolute confidance of victory.

Saito: I seem to understand the feelings of the author of that verse. The spirit of the enemy is inferior, compared with the spirit actuating that author and for that matter the entire Special Attack Corps.

I recall an enemy plane which made a forced landing on a beach after it had been shot down by a Japanese fighter. The occupant of the plane started to run toward the sea as soon as he was out of the machine. Presently he was seen swimming as best he could. It was clear that he wanted to escape. He could not hope to succeed in crossing the sea, no matter how good a swimmer he might be. That part of the water in which he was swimming was inhabited by sharks. He would be the luckiest man if he escaped being devoured by one of them. The enemy is exceedingly brave up to a point. When that point is reached he becomes helpless and is like a rat followed by a cat.

Shishikura: There is nothing like the spirit which is stimulating the Japanese at the present stage of the war. In actual battle, as well as in production, the Japanese are unmatched in spirit.

A friend recently told me that he was living a perfectly happy life. I told this to another friend. The other friend's comment was that the first friend must have been in a sour-grape mood when he made the remark. He was wrong. I seem to understand the first friend who said that he had learned to be happy in spite of his difficulties which were due to war situation. He owed his cheerful mood to what he had seen, heard, and experienced since the outbreak of the war.

Strong Under Strain

Saito: It is good to be able to feel happy and pleasant under difficult circumstances. If one is not at ease one cannot overcome his difficulties which are bound to increase as the war grows in severity. The man who told you that he was happy under war conditions had something in common with the members of the Special Attack Corps. Persons like that man are capable of increasing their conviction of victory and can concentrate on performing their share of the work of bringing the war to a victorious end.

Shishikura: If airmen are members of the Special Attack Corps, whose duty is to blast the enemy's vessels, we are members of the Special Attack Corps whose duty is to build more and more planes. We, members of the Corps, can hope to perform our function when we have solved the problem of eliminating all gaps in work which affect increased efficiency in the production of planes. The air-raids and the food problem, it is true, are interfering with life among us. But we must not allow these difficulties to overwhelm us. The Special Attack Corps had manifold difficulties to contend with. But with a great effort he overcame them. Now we are closedly related with the Corps. Are not the members our sons, friends, or relatives? For the sake of the Corps, we must increase the production of planes.

Saito: The Special Attack Corps will render a good account of himself this time, I am sure.

It is good to look forward to the activity of the Corps. But it must be kept in mind that the planes used by that Corps are made by us. If we produce good planes, that means that the Corps will have a chance to do some good work.

Shishikura: We are advancing on the road of victory. That road is not even. It is difficult. Each new plane produced by us means that a further step has been taken over an obstacle along that road.

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DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES TO BE REVIVED IN OPEN AIR

Other Forms of Entertainment Also to Start Soon to Boost People's Fighting Spirit

In view of the absolute importance of wholesome recreation to increase fighting spirit among the people engaged in wartime industries, dramatic and musical performances and other recreational media will be revived in the form of open-air performances and the organization of itinerant troupes.

In accordance with the Decisive War Emergency Measures promulgated in April of last year, all the large theaters were closed. Later, the Shimbashi and Meijiza theaters were allowed to stage dramatic performances and the Kabuki and Imperial Theaters were begun to be used for various recreational purposes. Thus, 50 per cent of the large theaters were reopened. Due to the closing of large theaters, medium-sized ones assumed vigorous activities drawing large audiences. However, since the enemy air raid on March 10, one theater after another, including the Meijiza, Shimbashi Embujo and Kabuki theaters have been subjected to the ravagings of enemy aircraft. Thus, due to the constant enemy raids, the Metropolis has lost most of its big theaters. At present, the Tokyo Theater and the Hogakuza are giving performances.

As to the Kabuki theater, most of the costumes, wigs and other equipment were burnt to ashes, and because of these losses, the performance of gorgeous Oriental plays as before has become impossible. However, if drastic changes are made in the form of performances, the prestige and tradition of the typical Japanese dramatic plays can be maintained. Preluding the revival of Kabuki performances, Kichiemon and his group will put on performances at the Hibiya open-air theater. As to other members of the Kabuki troupe, Enosuke is now on a comforting tour in Kyushu and is giving dramatic readings using records at the same time. Kichiemon is also on a comforting tour in the northern sector of the Kanto District. Kikugoro Onoe is now having a rest. Other troupes, the Inoue Engekidojo, the Zenshinza, the Shinkokugeki and Shinsei-Shimpa are all now traveling through rural districts giving performances at various places. However, due to the recent enemy air raids on medium and small cities, those itinerant troupes are expected to be back to Tokyo soon.

Kichiemon to Perform

Following the open-air performance in Hibiya Park, Kichiemon and his group will perform at the Tokyo Theater for one week beginning August 8. At the same time, the Shinsei-Shimpa troupe will perform at the Minamiza Theater in Kyoto.

Meanwhile, the theaters for the masses, abundant in the Asakusa area, are showing vigorous activities as before, amid the wreckage of air raids, attracting large audiences. Kinichi Shimizu's troupe, Shin Morikawa's troupe, the Greater East Asiatic Symphony Orchestra and the Shochiku Dance Corps are giving performances in the theaters around Asakusa. The theaters ruined by enemy air raids have been speedily repaired, and in September, the Toyoko Theater in Shibuya and other theaters will be reopened, followed by many others of medium-size. Much is expected of the activities of these theaters familiar with the masses.

The number of movie houses in Tokyo and for that matter all over Japan has been reduced to half through destruction by raids. Whatever may be said, films appeal to the young most as recreation and for this reason, the authorities concerned and movie house owners are that much more interested in backing the reopening of cinema theaters. With the policy of reopening these, which might, through a little repair, become usable, they even consider turning shacks into places where performances may be run.

But the stumbling block is the lack of new films. Whereas in one year, 18 films were produced by each film company, now the three producing companies can turn out only one in two weeks. Thus, in future, pictures with side attractions and reshowing of old films will be permitted.

What are actors and actresses of the silver screen doing at present? In between making pictures, they go out to factories, mines and the army on comfort tours. As soon as side attractions are permitted, we may expect the return of the actors.

There is also a plan afoot to make open-air theaters in the raid devastated areas to make up for the deficiency of movie houses, which will prove a boon to the raid sufferers.

Asakusa Still Draws Crowds

Life has not been stamped out in the six wards of Asakusa which was so completely encircled by fire caused by enemy raids. The Fuji Theater, the Asakusa Shochiku Gekijo, Denki Kan, Chiyoda Kan, Nippon Kai, Kinryu Kai, Tokiwaza and others in Asakusa are performing to capacity houses yet, while the Daiichi Gekijo in Shinjuku remained intact through the raids and is putting on daily performances as before. The Musashino Kan is expected to reopen shortly while the Shinjuku Shochiku Kan will soon install benches instead of the seats which were all burned up in preparation for its reopening.

The curtain will rise from next month at the Toyoko Gekijo in Shibuya while the Shochiku Eiga Gekijo and Gineiza have already opened their doors. Student labor corps are busy clearing up the debris at other victimized movie palaces so that these too can be put to use as quickly as possible.

It is astounding that in spite of the increasingly strong enemy raids, these places of amusement are being restored with amazing speed. This is attributable to public desire. No matter how seriously they have been burnt down, or hit by the raids, the feet of the pleasure-seekers make for these amusement centers. It is interesting to note that though they have plenty of chances to see a popular film at the factory, the workers on their off days go expressly to see the very same film way off to Asakusa or Shinjuku. Even under such stringent war times, atmosphere counts. There's much more enjoyment in the right atmosphere.

Recently a series of concerts to raise money for expenses entailed in the giving of street concerts was given to capacity houses every night. From the full houses, it may be seen that the public is thirsting for music. There is nothing like music in touching the very heart-strings of the people, so simply and in so short a time. At present, various music associations have banded together to give open-air performances traveling hither and yon. Conspicuous also are street performances given by well-known artists, popularly received, as the solo vocal performance given by the world-celebrated prima donna, Madam Miura Tamaki in front of Ueno Station on July 30.

Classical Music Popular

Also the trend of public taste for music on a more intellectual range is evinced by the great popularity of performances of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra which has always been unable to meet the seating demand of the public at their concerts.

As regards performances by professional story-tellers and naniwabushi reciters, through the burning down of the majority of halls where such performances were given and the evacuation of the performers themselves, the radio is the only means through which the people now enjoy these popular Japanese forms of entertainment. Since neither their stage nor props need to be elaborate, being easily set up at any street corner, the public is looking forward to their appearance.

Regarding the wartime recreation and its mission, the dramatic section of the Board of Information said, "Just at a time when a decisive battle is to be waged on the mainland, open-air performances are desirable in view of the scarcity of theaters. If managers are willing to take risks, the reopening of large theaters is possible. However, in consideration of the further intensification of the enemy offensive, both stage and musical performances will be systematically given by itinerant troupes. Musical programs which are very popular with the masses will be greatly encouraged in the future. As to picture shows, itinerant troupes must be organized as soon as possible in view of the aggravation of enemy air raids. In rural districts, many cinema houses have been burnt down, but in consideration of the people's recreation, speedy reconstruction of the wrecked theaters is desirable. In case communications are cut off in the future, proper dispersion of dramatic troupes will become necessary, and on the part of actors, they must be prepared for all sorts of eventualities.

"As to dramatic performances over the radio, something which can be enjoyed by the masses will be—given priority. Because of the frequent issuance of air alert and air raid warnings some are of the opinion that radio programs may have to be so contrived as to give dramatic performances in the intervals of air raid warnings. For the time being, however, recreational programs will be given following the broadcasting of news at 7 p.m. As to the content of programs, Shamisen performances and such will be included in the present program which includes only light music, popular songs and military songs."

FARMERS RECLAIM LAND

A death-defying unit comprised of 26 farmers directed by O. Ohashi, a member of the Agricultural Production Increase Commission, was organized for the reclamation of two cho and five tan of waste land which is infested with river fever along the banks of the Shinano River in Niigata Prefecture.

Before starting the work the members received an injection for the prevention of the disease. A solemn Shinto ceremony was then held for overcoming the noxious area. Following the completion of these preparations the members of the unit started their work of implanting rice plants and finished their work successfully.

The success of the rice crop in the reclaimed land is being watched with keen interest, for it will open a road to a big production of rice by reclaiming some 600 cho of waste land infested with river fever.

HEROISM OF RAILWAY MEN UNDER FIRE VIVIDLY TOLD

They Maintain Vital Freight, Passenger Schedules Despite Enemy Air Attacks

In the face of the attacks made by the enemy air force intent on cutting Japan's vital transport artery— the Tokaido railway line—State railway employes, who recently organized the Volunteer Fighting Corps, are briskly attending to their duties. This sometimes entails the driving of trains through raging fires, and often in the face of enemy strafing attacks. Named by the men of the Railway Volunteer Fighting Corps, therefore, daily schedules are being maintained on the vital rail network throughout Japan.

The bullet scarred engine—D 51—844—is now lying in a car depot. The driver Mr. Aihara, met heroic death in action.

The station situated between Shintsurimi and Numazu is said to handle 90 per cent of the freight cars which run on the Tokaido line, and the employes on this route work daily under the threat of enemy air attacks. But, with the superb technique acquired through strict training and with the irresistable spirit of true Japanese they are performing their duties, faithfully, fearlessly. The engineers, the home front equivalent of the ground crews of combat forces, are carrying on the good work of checking, repairing and adjusting locomotive engine.

The diary recording the daily schedule of these railway employes, is an epic of heroism under fire. Some fragments of a diary follows:

February 17: Real fighting with the enemy started today. When we were about to pull into a certain station on the Sagami line, the Chigasaki area, some enemy deck planes power-dived toward the train. Instantly, Mr. Fugawa, the engineer, drove the train past the station bringing it to a dead halt in the woods some 400 meters from the station. Thanks to his timely judgment and quick action, the passengers were able to find shelter. However, he was hit by enemy bullets in his right shoulder and legs. A steam pipe was also hit and steam hissed from the bullet holes. After the raid was over, Mr. Fugawa brought the train back to the station, driving with his left hand. This courageous engineer is only 21 years of age.

April 15: The station was subjected to an incendiary attack by a B-29. Mr. Fujiwara, engineer, sought shelter under the tender, but when incendiaries dropped on the driving box and tender, he rushed out to fight the fire. Thanks to his quick action damage was minimized. Mr. Kitamura, engineer of an electric locomotive, also fought the fire.

May 17: A train was machine-gunned on the Sagami line. The engineer was slightly wounded and the engine was riddled with more than 30 bullets.

July 17: The station was hit by incendiaries at 12:50 a.m. Five freight cars packed with gunpowder were at the station. Realizing the danger of an explosion, Hideo Takahashi, 21, shunted the five cars to a safety zone. Not only that, he extinguished the incendiaries which fell on the engine, and though wounded in his right hand, he drove the train with his left hand. To his comrades at the station he said "This is only a scratch. I can take the engine to the depot myself." He did not take a single day off.

On the same day, two engineers, Fujiwara and Yanagawa, were driving a certain up-train when fires broke out just behind and in front of the running train. Determined to save the engine, they detached it from the freight car and drove it through the raging fire. Later, they returned to the spot and pulled the freight car to a safe place.

July 30: Two engineers, Aihara and Ishizuka, were in charge of a train laden with repair materials. On the way back, when they were driving a passenger train, they were attacked by enemy planes. Mr. Aikawa, severely hit by bullets, succumbed. The 85 bullet marks on the train eloquently reveals the intensity of enemy machine-gunning. On the same day, the employes' room was also strafed twice. Assistant station-master Kadomatsu, who was in the lookout post on the roof of the depot, remained at his post under a hail of bullets. The roof was riddled by several scores of bullets. The most important thing to do at stations when attacked by enemy aircraft is to scatter engines as quickly as possible. Then after, enemy attackers have left, all locomotives must be checked to assure that they are ready for instant use. Repairs must be done speedily.

Here are some of the actual experiences of a few engineers.

Chief Engineer Heizo Fujiwara says: "Directly after the baggage cars had been switched at a certain station the raid alarm was sounded. The cry to take shelter was immediately heard. Realizing the danger, I asked for leave to start off three minutes ahead of schedule. Just as I came to a steel bridge I saw that an incendiary had been dropped right in front of the bridge. I could not make out whether the bridge itself had been hit or not. I pulled the train to a stop just ahead of the bridge but by this time flames were shooting up from the city section behind the train. Knowing that in its present position the train was endangered, I resolved to save the locomotive at least. Detaching the engine from the rest of the train, I crossed the burning bridge and safely reached the other side.

"But in the meantime a few of the cars of the train had received direct hits. Hurrying back, together with the guard and five of the train crew we desperately pushed the baggage cars before and behind the burning cars and got them detached. Presently soldiers and the village fire squad came to our assistance so that we managed to separate all the cars one by one and all were saved except those directly hit.

Electric Engineer Ryuzo Kitamura has this to say of his experience. "On April 15 I experienced my first enemy raid. It unnerved me, but when an incendiary hit the locomotive of my train, I tossed caution to the wind and fought like mad to put out the fire. The second raid-experience was when shortly after starting off on the Yokosuka line, we heard A.A. guns being fired. When the assistant engineer who was on lookout shouted, "Small planes coming!" my hands and feet went unconsciously, through long years of experience, immediately to the brakes, handles and sand used for sudden braking.

"As we rushed for cover machine-gun bullets thudded into the earth 50 meters in front of the train. We had escaped being hit by the skin of our teeth. My third experience was at a certain station when an electron incendiary, making that terrifying hissing sound as it comes down, hit the engine, but we succeeded in extinguishing the fire with sand. There's really no cause to fear incendiaries. We are all of one mind that we will run the trains to victory."

Engineer Torakichi Ishizuka said, "While on the way back with only passenger trains after having switched the baggage cars laden with relief supplies, four enemy planes like a bolt from the blue came darting out of the clouds to attack us. Black smoke immediately belched out from the tender. Bullets rained down on the engine room. I myself was hit by fragments on my head but the engineer standing behind me was instantly killed. His skull was pierced by a bullet.

"The locomotives are not impersonal objects to us. We engineers, do or die, won't desert our posts."

News and Views

Analysis of the Potsdam Conference

The "Big Three" conference at Potsdam which began on July 17 had its "grand finale" last Wednesday, August 1, and the official communique was published simultaneously in Washington, London and Moscow on Thursday.

The most interesting elements of the "Big Three" communique which drew our attention were the problems concerning the control of Germany and East Asia. However, contrary to expectations, no statement was made in regard to the later problem; only that "during the conference there were meetings of military matters of common interest." Consequently, no reference whatever was made to political problems of East Asia.

But to feel relieved simply because the "Big Three" made no mention of the Pacific War or Japan is strictly taboo. There is no military matter of more common interest to the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia than to deal with the war in East Asia, since the European War is finished. To say that the interest of the Soviet Union cannot be included in the common interests of America and Britain simply because she is maintaining neutrality with Japan, is poor ground for discussing the Pacific War and Japan. Since the chiefs of America's army, navy and air forces accompanied President Truman to the conference and since Lord Admiral Louis Mountbatten flew to the conference during its session, it is obvious that the war in East Asia was taken up for discussion at the "Big Three" conference.

As a "Big Three" conference communique with reference to the war against Japan would naturally have propaganda value, the United States undoubtedly must have made strong demands to include something concerning the Pacific War in one form or other. And the American public must have anticipated it also. But on the other hand, there is the significant element that Soviet Russia continued to remain indifferent toward the war against Japan.

There is no question that the central topic of the "Big Three" conference in regard to European matters was the problem of German control. But regardless of what concrete and united steps the "Big Three" conference took for the control of Germany, there is no doubt that a deeply-cut impression has been left remaining in Germany by the conflicting and contradictory policies carried on by Soviet Russia's control system and that of the United States and Britain during the past three months.

From the light of past experience in which the Soviet Union has pursued her own individual policies in regard to European problems by pretending to uphold the agreements drawn up at the Yalta conference, relations between the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union must be gauged by actual movements to come following the "Big Three" conference.

JAPAN'S PEARL CULTURE STARTED BY MIKIMOTO

Its History Is Short Compared To Successful Results Obtained by Originator

Pearl culture, first started in 1895 by Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto, pearl king of the world, when he began to cultivate pearl-oysters under the kind guidance of Dr. Kakichi Mitsukuri and Dr. K. Kishinoye, has grown to occupy the most important position in the Japanese shellfish cultivation industry. Today Mikimoto pearls are known the world over having won prizes at various international expositions for their perfect quality.

The history of pearl-culture is relatively short compared to the highly successful results obtained in the process. It was in 1894 that Mr. Mikimoto made his first success with pearl-oysters, although his cultured pearls were not spherical. When in 1905, another pioneer, Mr. Tokichi Nishikawa succeeded in producing a true spherical cultured pearl after long years of experimentation. Taking out a patent on his process, he started to cultivate pearl-oysters in Fukuyoshi, in Awaji Island, Osaka Prefecture, on a paying basis.

Mr. Mikimoto also succeeded in producing spherical cultured pearls in 1916 after indefatigable effort and hard study, thus the pearl cultivation industry began to spread throughout the country. In Japan Mr. Nishikawa's process for cultivating pearls has been generally adopted by the industrialists concerned, this special branch of fishery reaching its height of prosperity in 1918-19.

The principal pearl-oyster farms are situated in Omura Bay, Nagasaki Prefecture, along the coast in Saga Prefecture, Heijo Bay, Ago Bay, Kata Bay, Matoya Bay, and Mikimoto Bay in Miye Prefecture, and Nagao Bay in Ishikawa Prefecture.

With the development of this branch of industry the spats of pearl-oysters grew more and more scarce every year. In this connection, it must be noted that Ago Bay was noted for producing a great deal of spats which were supplied to oyster-pearl growers in other parts of the country.

The cultured pearl is produced by inserting a foreign substance into a pearl oyster as the nucleus of the pearl, which finally is covered with many layers of nacre necessary to produce a perfectly spherical pearl. This method was already discovered in China in the 13th century, when a fresh water mussel was used to cultivate pearls. In 1761 Mr. Linne of Sweden tried to cultivate pearls by putting a small piece of lime into the mollusc of a fresh water mussel with good results achieved. But the cultivation of pearls by using sea-shell as has been successfully done in Japan was a new venture never tried before in the world.

The theories of the formation of pearls have been the subject of study and discussion among scientists for centuries. Some thought that a grain of sand became the nucleus of the pearl, while others believed that an internal pathological condition produced the pearl; still others advocated the theory that the pearl is formed by the presence of parasites. All maintained their own views and there was no single view which could be accepted by many, if not by all. The latest theory, which is generally accepted, is the theory of the Pearl Sac Formation in Pearl-oysters.

Nucleus of Pearl

The nucleus of a pearl need not be any particular substance. It may be a grain of dirt or the larvae of some parasitical worm or some other similar substance. For example, a small crustacean was found to be a nucleus. In some cases there was no nucleus at all. Therefore, from these facts we can say definitely that the nature or characteristic of a nucleus or the presence or absence of it is not essential for the formation of a pearl: the essential element is the pearl sac which induces the secretion of the pearl substance as a connective tissue. Now, it has become evident that the pearl sac is formed from a portion of the epidemic cell of the mantle-parenchyma which is detached and falls on the subcutaneous tissue.

Mr. Nishikawa's method is to insert a spherical ball of shell into the pearl-oyster together with a part of the mollusc of other pearl-oyster, which process entails delicate technique in operation. In Europe a certain German succeeded in cultivating pearls in fresh water mussels by adopting the above-mentioned process in 1913.

Japan owes the present business prosperity enjoyed by the culture pearl industry to Mr. Tokichi Nishikawa for the commercialization of the culture pearl and to Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto for the popularity of Japan's culture pearl in the world. Now the culture pearl industry is rather in a difficult condition owing to the worldwide business depression but pearls of good quality are exported in a large volume, so that the industrialists concerned are devoting their energies to manufacturing pearls of pink color used for necklaces.

Finally, it must be noted that culture pearls for export are strictly examined by the Pearl Export Association organized recently before their shipments.

As Mr. Kokichi Mikimoto was born in Toba, it was only natural that he should be interested in the most important product of this locality, pearls. He exhibited some living specimens of the pearl oyster at the Third National Industrial Exposition of Tokyo in 1890, when he first learned from the late Professor Mitsukuri of Tokyo Imperial University (then Examiner of the Exposition), and Dr. Kishinoye of the possibility of pearl cultivation and of the method of improving the quality of pearls by adapting the method employed in China for the production of fresh water mussels. Professor Chujiro Sasaki, who had already begun his study of pearls and pearl oysters, also gave him encouragement and valuable advice.

As the mantle of the pearl oyster secretes the pearl substance, (nacre) the method adopted here is based on the principle that any nucleus brought into contact with the mantle will become enveloped by the pearl substance, finally becoming a pearl. The method employed in Ancient China for the Production of an image of Buddha from a fresh water mussel was to insert in the mussel an earthen or leaden shape of the image, which then acquired a thin coating of nacre. Consequently, these images were hardly of any real value as ornaments; moreover, for various reasons they failed to satisfy the taste of the general public.

Mr. Mikimoto, however, with the knowledge gained from Professor Mitsukuri and other scholars, experimented in various ways with this method. It was not a smooth path he traveled; for he not only met with failures but was ridiculed by neighbors. But, nothing daunted, he persisted in his efforts until July, 1894, when for the first time he succeeded in producing semispherical pearls.

(To Be Continued)

PINE RESIN IS SOURCE OF HIGH OCTANE AIR FUEL

Epochal Process Perfected by Colonel Hashimoto and Technical Major Hashimoto

An outstanding contribution to the solution of the important problem of aircraft fuel has now been made by Colonel Kazuhiko Hashimoto and Technical Major Masamitsu Yoshimura of the Army Fuel Headquarters who through their joint hard labor have succeeded in producing aircraft fuel of high degree octane out of pine resin.

The attempt to produce fuel out of pine resin started very recently. It was in May of the current year that the Army Fuel Headquarters asked various local regions for the collection of pine resin. At that time it was planned to produce a substitute oil out of pine resin. However, with the progress of research works it was established that pine resin has a superior quality for fuel. On July 27 Colonel Hashimoto and Technical Major Yoshimura finally succeeded in producing refined oil of high degree octane out of pine resin.

The Army Fuel Headquarters has started a nation-wide movement for gathering of pine resin with a view to producing pine resin fuel in large quantities.

In regard to the big achievement in aircraft fuel Technical Major Yoshimura declared as follows:

"It is reported that when the Allied Commission arrived in Germany on May 10 to take over arms they found the underground stores filled with airplanes and tanks but not a drop of gasoline was to be seen. One of the large causes for the defeat of Germany is lack of gasoline.

"Japan faced a somewhat difficult situation in regard to the supply of fuel. But we had a firm conviction that Japan, the land of Gods, would overcome this difficulty. With this firm conviction we hastened our research.

"It is by the grace of Heaven that we have succeeded in producing refined oil out of pine resin. I hope that the people will collect as much pine resin as possible. It is quite sure that if we have enough pine resin we will be able to increase our war achievements. Pine trees are God-sent trees for overcoming the national crisis."

PRESS COMMENTS

Monday, August 6

YOMIURI-HOCHI.—The terms of surrender for Japan which were broadcast from Potsdam recently, do not deserve consideration on our part, because although the declaration was made in the name of the three Powers—America, Britain and Chungking—in substance it was Truman's one-man show.

Of late, within the United States there has arisen a popular cry for peace. No more bloodshed is wanted. The U.S. Government, it is demanded, should assume a diplomatic offensive at this time. Such views have come to be aired in the American press. Had Truman ignored such a trend and remained idle, he would have been branded as an inefficient statesman.

Truman went to Potsdam in such an atmosphere. The terms of surrender were a mere re-hash of the Cairo Parley agreement in more or less concrete form. It is needless to say that by that means Truman attempted to quench the storm of protest against the losses being suffered by the American forces. The terms were exceedingly repugnant and injurious to Japan's pride and do not deserve consideration on our part.

Our country's attitude toward the Declaration had been decided from the outset. It was to ignore it. Truman's disappointment may well be imagined. It does not follow, however, that the United States will not make a similar attempt in the future. The Soviet Union with the conclusion of her war with Germany, is working freely for domestic rehabilitation and the re-building of Europe. Herein lies America's envy and unrest. It is needless to say that the rise of peace demands in the United States is partly based on such unrest and envy in the United States.

Accordingly, the enemy will further intensify his air raids against Japan as well his propaganda. The enemy may work hard to deceive us but it is plain that what he is seeking is to enslave our people forever. However, the determination of the one hundred million people to fight the war to a victory has been markedly heightened by the Potsdam Declaration.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Wanted to Exchange

IN Karuizawa: Bicycle, [illegible] mark Crescent, 22 inches in good condition; riding boots and boots for small boys (new); in exchange for men's shoes size 10½ mon or larger size, etc. Apply Box 190, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

HOUSE or rooms for small family, any location, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

IN Hayama: Near Morito[illegible], foreign style house with 5 rooms and one servant's quarter, kitchen, bath, city water, for rent only to Japanese family. Apply Box 193, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

EASEL, almost new, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Moderate price. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S shoes, 11 mon, for sale or in exchange for men's 10½ mon shoes. Apply Box 167, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suit, (second hand), and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale. Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and [illegible] for immediate sale. Apply Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes, five pairs—two black, one white, one cream and one sandal, (size: 8 mon 7 bu—36), also one black leather handbag, for immediate sale. Apply Box 173, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 168, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

VACUMATIC Parker fountain pen, 14 carats nib, very good condition, for immediately sale to highest bidder, also ivory Mah Jong set. Apply Box 195, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

BABY'S perambulator, electric heater (konro), baby's shoes (3-5 years old), and camp bed, wanted immediately. Used ones will be accepted if they are in good condition. Will pay good price. Apply Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

BROKEN electrical appliances, toasters, waffle irons, electric irons (3 lbs.), mixers, electric heaters, also damaged spare pots and pans. Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMPLETE set of baby's clothes. Apply Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMFORTABLE house in Tokyo district preferably with complete furniture wanted by a small family immediately. Will pay twenty to thirty thousand yen. Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH books on China wanted immediately. Please send the list of books. Apply Box 184, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

OFFICE bags, high class fountain pens such as Parker, Eversharp, etc., wanted immediately. Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, radios, [illegible] phonographs, electric [illegible], sewing machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible] p.m. Rhythm-sha, 2, [illegible] Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition. Apply Box 189, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMOKING pipe, will buy or exchange. Apply Box 181, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE or Japanese [illegible] carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and 4½ [illegible], also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price. Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

SPANISH and Portuguese [illegible] enable to speak and write [illegible] few months. Apply Box 152, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1945

The Responsibility of Power

Although the Potsdam Conference communique hides more than it reveals, it nevertheless is sufficient to show that the Conference has tragically failed to meet the responsibilties it should have assumed. What these responsibilities are should be obvious. The old structure of Europe has been shattered by the battering blows of the victorious Allied armies. All Europe lies helpless and disorganized under the power of the military force which the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union control. With such power at their command, the "Big Three" cannot escape the responsibility for the building of a new Europe to replace the one which they have destroyed. Such a work of reconstruction is urgently necessary if the world is to be restored to the peace and stability for which the time is now ripe.

No patchwork of expediency will suffice. It is a task which calls for a revolutionary planning of a new world to take the place of the old order which events have rendered obsolete beyond revival. It is a task which calls for vigorous statesmanship of the highest order, for a broad vision and a constructive imagination based on unfettered idealism. Great though these requirements may be, they cannot be shirked by those who have chosen to wield such dominant power as the "Big Three" have gathered into their hands.

Yet, in the exercise of this power, the "Big Three" have proved in the Potsdam Conference that they are utterly incapable of rising to the demands of their responsibility. They have taken no steps for the establishment of a permanent structure of European society. Indeed it is not only that they have taken no concrete steps; they have revealed that they are even completely lacking in any basic conception of a new European order. No constructive principle or policy has therefore emerged from the Potsdam Conference. It has evinced no long-range aim. It has been primarily absorbed in matters of such immediate expediency as the routine administration of the armies of occupation and the treatment of conquered Germany, or in such petty negative matters as the exclusion of Franco's Spain from the fellowship of the "United Nations".

When matters which might have a vital bearing on the permanent structure of Europe obtruded, such as the demarcation of boundaries or the formulation of the terms of the peace treaties to be imposed on the defeated nations, the Potsdam Conference summarily shifted its responsibility to the Five Power Council of Foreign Ministers which it decided to set up. Thus the problems of the most permanent significance have been relegated to this subordinate body with no indication that the "Big Three" had evolved any basic principle for their solution.

Even in matters of immediate expediency which the Potsdam Conference did take up in some detail, it has shown a singularly negative attitude. In dealing with the problem of the treatment of Germany, for instance, the Conference has given no evidence of having considered the integration of that country into a unified European system. While paying lip service to the idea of establishing a democratic Germany, the Conference has made no provision to encourage the growth of a favorable inclination toward democracy among the German people. On the contrary, the Conference has provided for the indefinite subjection of Germany to foreign military rule; has prohibited the formation of any national government for Germany; has strictly throttled any political activity on the part of the German people which might lead to the assumption of political responsibility on their part; and, while theoretically conceding the right of the German people to maintain a productivity sufficient for their own livelihood, have in fact made Germany's economic survival on even a minimum basis highly precarious by imposing heavy reparations and extensive restrictions upon German industry and by cutting up the economic administration of Germany into small local units. Such harsh, short-sighted, destructive measures can only have the effect of discrediting the democracy which the victorious masters profess to advocate, and of upsetting the economic balance of the whole continent as to retard the recovery of its stability.

But this failure of the "Big Three" in every way to rise to the demands of their responsibility is not surprising. After all, they are attempting to deal with the problems of peace with military force which is only an instrument of war. The very authority by which they presume to dictate the destiny of the world rests upon the false basis of military might. Force may win the war, but force cannot win the peace.

It is not only that the "Big Three" are relying on an inappropriate instrument for the construction of peace; they are also being swayed by the wrong psychology which is inseparably linked to that instrument. It is a psychology which insists on perpetuating the wartime discrimination between friend and foe. But in the construction of a peaceful world, no such differences must be allowed to persist. All must be permitted the opportunity to work together freely and fully to contribute to the common structure of peace which can be made enduring only on the basis of universal participation. But by ignoring the weaker nations and excluding the conquered peoples, by perpetuating old passions and prejudices, the "Big Three" are fostering a resentment which will breed instability and are erecting barriers of exclusiveness which will render impossible a universal peace.

The "Big Three", despite the irresistible power which they now hold over Europe, are moreover arbitrarily attempting to shape the conditions of an area which they cannot hope permanently to control. After all, the United States is of another continent, Britain is an insular empire with distant interests, and the Soviet Union is drawn by an eastward-moving destiny. They cannot forever keep their strength tied up on the European continent, nor can they hope to exert their power forever by perennial intervention from the outside. European peace and stability in the long run must be a natural growth emerging from the indigenous peoples of Europe. But by failing to encourage this growth, the "Big Three" are dooming their efforts to futility.

Finally, by failing to realize these fundamental deficiencies on their part, the "Big Three" are demonstrating their lack of vision and imagination. Neither a doctrinaire adherence to a fixed ideology nor a grubbing absorption in the main chance of picking up a momentary profit is adequate for the necessary task of building a new society from the irretrievable ruins of the familiar past. Only a soaring idealism which sees the vision and throbs to the challenge of a heretofore unimagined millenium can succeed. But the "Big Three" have shown by their insignificant accomplishments at the Potsdam Conference that they do not possess this idealism. They have wasted their energies upon prosaic bookkeeping and upon defining petty taboos when the opportunity beckoned for a sweeping revolution and the shaping of a new world. It is no wonder that the Potsdam Conference has therefore tragically failed to meet its responsibilities.

A Year Ago Today

August 7, 1944

The Imperial Headquarters announced that our Forces damaged one cruiser and shot down more than 41 anti-Axis planes on August 4 and 5 after intercepting a fleet of several enemy cruisers and destroyers that attacked Chichijima in the Ogasawara Group.

• • •

Colombia and Venezuela severed relations with Argentina.

AMERICAN INTRIGUES IN CHUNGKING

Newly Organized G5 Unit Wielding Powerful Authority

There is an organ in postwar Europe known as the 65 Unit under the command of General Eisenhower, which is designed to perform special functions. A UP report from Chungking states that a similar organ has been organized in China on June 23, and that Wedemeyer Headquarters announced its activities. This organ, according to UP is performing the tedious and miraculous task of operating as a cog in adjusting Chinese economy. The collecting of commodities is an extremely difficult job in view of the high inflation pravailing in China but it is planning to acquire huge quantities as far as possible on collateral basis.

Wherever the American forces operate this G5 Unit functions in an intriguing and domineering faction. Since the announcement has been made, it is expected that this organ will redouble its activities. The UP dispatch from Chungking reports that Wedemeyer's G5 Unit is the most significant in the entire war front in which the American forces operate. Noteworthy among its functions is the extensive and powerful authority which it wields in the economic aspect as revealed from the following activities:

(1) To establish and encourage the production of military supplies and daily necessities of the civilians.

(2) To gather military supplies from local plants.

(3) To recommend the dispatching of technical advisers to the Chungking Wartime Production Board.

(4) To make recommendations to Chungking respecting the curbing of inflation and other broad economic policies.

(5) To stabilize exchange rates and to adjust the importation of funds.

According to the foregoing functions it seems that Chungking will be stripped of its autonomy in the production phase as well as in the economic and financial fields and will be freely exploited by the secret organ of the United States. That this G5 Unit will resort to every despicable means to attain its object, can be judged from the UP dispatch.

Control of Military Administration

There is no doubt that the activities of this G5 Unit will wedge into the military administration. While it is reported that the function of the G5 Unit under General Eisenhower consists in adjusting the relations between the military administration and the people, it has actively assisted Chungking in direct warfare by expanding guerilla operations and extending relief to pilots who were forced to land. At times the unit assumes direct command, though it has not yet been put into actual practice, the members are said to have made representations that they, as military administrators of the seized areas, be permitted to train Chinese officers. On the other hand, according to Chungking Central News, a view is held that this organ may even assume the administration of the seized areas. The activity of the organ in itself reveals that America intends to approach China through the medium of military autonomy. United Press also points out that the "G5 Unit is a special organ whose extremely delicate innerworkings, so far as possible, will enable it to exercise summary powers against enemy activities."

The foregoing is a resume of the external structure of the G5 Unit. The director of this secret organ is George Emstead, a West Point graduate, and formerly an official in the industrial bureau of the American government. There are six subordinates serving under him, in addition to Chiang Kai-shek's men who are at his beck and call.

The date when this G5 Unit was organized in China is not known. But from circumstances surrounding Donald Nelson's visit to Chungking and the establishment of the Wartime Production Bureau it could be assumed that at least one year has elapsed since its inauguration.

Thus it is evident that Chungking's semi-feudal social system in addition to the over confusion have aided America's ambitious scheme to monopolize the Asiatic continent. As for Chiang Kai-shek, it is natural that he can not remain indifferent to the American intrigues, although apparently lured and tacitly acquiescing to them. There are indications that he is planning on taking countermeasures against the American activities with the aid of the Tsai Fin party. On the other hand, in view of the growing aggravating situation with the underground activities of the Yenan regime, the stage has been set for the hatching of intrigues on the Asiatic continent.

China's Patriotic Youth

By MICHIO KIHARA
Director of the Sekai Seiji Kenkyusho

In the autumn of 1936 I was sent to Central China as a correspondent of the Hochi Shimbun. At that time the relations between Japan and China were going from bad to worse. There were many acts of terrorism in many parts of China against Japanese residents. It was apparent to the leaders of both Japan and China that, if the situation was left unremedied, it might lead to a great catastrophe and that everything depended on the diplomatic endeavors of both countries and on the conscience and bravery of their officials. This realization was entertained by all serious-minded people in Japan and China when diplomatic negotiations commenced between Japanese Ambassador Kawagoe and Chinese Foreign Minister Chang Chun. There was no feeling of desperation, however, at the commencement of negotiations. I endeavored to find some method of solution outside the diplomatic negotiations.

I wished to bring about the solution through some political means. I wondered if the rationality and sentiment of the peoples of both countries might transcend the complicated diplomatic relations of the two nations and give a solution to them by forming a new understanding and cooperation between the two peoples. I wished to find the possibility of such a solution and I walked aimlessly with such a desire in my mind in the streets of Nanking.

One day I found myself standing before the exhibition of various handiworks made by the children of primary schools and the students of middle schools in the Memorial Hall in Nanking. I spent a fine autumn afternoon in inspecting these exhibits. At first I found all the exhibits indicated anti-Japanese sentiments in some way or other. One might find the guiding hand of the teachers in producing these anti-Japanese exhibits. However, a person, who inspected every one of them with greater care, was greatly impressed by its full meaning which produced an intense emotion on onlookers. There were beautiful embroideries made by the delicate hands of school girls on which the map of Shantung was embroidered. There were water-color paintings of camp life; records of night military maneuvers in great precision; some calligraphs of loftiness and delicacy. All these were accompanied by the slogan to the effect that China's independence must be upheld by beating the foreign power, and similar propaganda expressions. However, I could not but help being impressed by the intense and pure enthusiasm of the school children which ran through all of their works and which seemed to stand over and above the propaganda which was inscribed on them.

I was especially impressed by the numerous models of warships and airplanes made by little boys and girls, indicating their greatest concern for modern means of warfare. I realized that these Chinese children were dashing headlong and unhesitatingly toward their State goal in their new age, revealing their great sentiment and will to shoulder the destiny of their country of tomorrow apart from the vissitudes of the present. I thought that these children, after all, were very motive power of the nation. Such a motive power was offered by our grandfathers during the Meiji Era, I thought. With such an idea I walked among the graves of the fallen heroes of the northern expedition in front of the Memorial Hall.

Negotiations between Ambassador Kawagoe and Foreign Minister Chang Chun did not succeed. Then on their heels came the coup d'etat of Sian. I clearly found a strange spirit among the Chinese masses who welcomed Chiang Kai-sek who had just escaped from the jaws of assassination in that incident. Upon my return to Tokyo in the closing part of that year, I wrote a report of my Chinese experience in the journal I was serving. My article was entitled: "A Rediscovery of China," the following being the concluding sentence:

"To rediscover China after all means rediscovering the political position of Japan. I am inclined to believe that real friendship between Japan and China will be possible when we succeed in establishing strong political prestige which is capable of making the new and unified China rely on us and cooperate with us. Real diplomacy should be undertaken by the patriots of the two nations in a real sense. It is only the Japanese patriots who can save the Chinese patriots from their fate of dying as traitors to their nation and enable them to die as martyrs to their nation."

Within a half-year since I wrote the above sentence, Japan and China entered into their armed contest which is still continued even to this day. But I still recall the beautiful handiworks of Chinese school children even now after the lapse of ten long years.

Would Be Still Worse

During the political campaign, an angry candidate strode into a newspaper office.

Candidate: "Look here! You've been printing lies about me in your paper!"

Editor: "That's right. I know it, but—good night, man—what would you do if we told the truth about you?—"

U.S. ECONOMIC OFFENSIVE IN CHINA

Former Negative Policy Replaced by Aggressive Methods

By NOBORU YAMAMOTO
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The United States bolstered her position in international politics at the San Francisco Conference. Not only did she secure a powerful voice for use against the big Powers in Europe, but also succeeded in establishing a structure to grasp control over the small nations of the world, including, of course, those of Central and South America. In particular, the Conference contributed to her laying a foundation for an all-out offensive against East Asia.

The termination of the European War has spurred America's ambition for world domination. Although it is impossible for the United States to avoid friction with the powerful Soviet Union as well as Britain almost everywhere in the world, she will have the advantage over them because of her great economic power which was increased phenomenally during the European War when she granted vast credits to her Allies.

While the Soviet Union will be kept fully occupied with the vital task of restoring her internal affairs to normalcy and will be limited for the present to carry on ideological offensives abroad, and while Britain will be tied up with the thorny problems of Europe's reconstruction and her efforts to prevent the disintegration of her Empire, the United States will forge ahead with her imperialistic programs.

There is no doubt that America will push her imperialistic policy with great intensty on the China Continent where she can utilize Chungking, which has completely become her tool. Here, she will strive to gain a firm foothold against Japan, the greatest obstacle standing in the way of her ambitious economic imperialism.

America's advance into the China Continent will naturally entail friction with the Soviet Union. Despite that handicap, however, America will go ahead with her plans because she thinks the present offers an excellent opportunity for their realization inasmuch as Britain's power in China is waning.

America's recent activities in China are part of her world policy, and their real nature can only be adequately grasped in the light of her past policies and activities in China.

The Open Door Policy

America's first positive action concerning Chinese affairs was made by Secretary of State Hay who announced the Open Door policy back in 1899. To begin with, America's world policy was based on the Monroe Doctrine, which, as is generally known, is based on the principle of reciprocal non-interference between Europe and the North and South American continents. However, there is no denying the fact that the East Asiatic phase of America's world policy has been marked since the outset by interference and aggression.

Following the Civil War, America set to work to find a place in the sun among such Western Powers as Britain and France. She revealed her imperialistic designs in the distant regions of the Pacific and East Asia, as shown by her seizure of Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam.

However, America could make no headway in China because of the fact that other Powers, with Britain in the lead, had already established themselves there. It was under this setup that Hay made the demand for equal opportunity in East Asia. However, in applying the Open Door principle, America acted arbitrarily and selfishly. It was utilized skilfully by the United States to check the expansion of the power of other nations in China and to court the goodwill of the Chinese. With the development of America's foreign trade and the accumulation of her capital, she steadily advanced the application of this principle from recognition of the vested rights and interests of other Powers to opposition to the establishment of new spheres of influence. It was also extended from the promotion of trade and commerce to that of investments. This principle, born of America's desire to enter the international race for exploitation, was applied to the Russian activities in Manchuria at first; but after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, it was aimed solely against Japan. After the First World War, the entire territory of China came under the application of the Open Door principle; and at the Washington Conference it became an instrument for guaranteeing China's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. We need not dwell on how the United State has been endeavoring to turn the Chinese Government into her puppet by carrying out her China policy based on the Open Door principle.

During all this while, America's activities in China were focused on the extension of her trade relations. Prior to the China Affair, America occupied the top place among all the nations carrying on trade with China. She had paid much attention to the importance of the China market for the products of her heavy industries and manufactured goods for export purposes.

China's trade relations with America were accompanied by investment activities, notably in the field of transportation and communications as well as in electrical concerns, all of which are vital for the development of the exportation of the produce of her heavy industries. The rapid advance of both British and Japanese investments in China hampered American efforts in this field but America, which had already become a powerful capitalist nation by the close of the First World War, was ever alert to make inroads through the loopholes in the British and Japanese economic activities.

The series of world-shaking developments such as the Manchurian Incident, the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia, spurred America's efforts in China. She replaced Britain in the matter of aiding battered Chungking, politically and financially, thus boosting her power in China.

American investments in China are worth noting because while they are serving the purpose of building up Chungking's war potential, their real aim is to facilitate the United States' efforts to control China's economy.

U.S. Investments in China

Up to the time of the Manchurian Incident, American investment activities were not brisk. Estimates made at that time reveal that American loans to the Chinese Government up to the close of 1930 amounted to only $41,700,000 and the American investments as of 1931 totaled $155,100,000. Their percentages among those of the various Powers were 5.9 and 6.1 per cent, respectively. The $200,000,000 worth of American loans and investments in China constitute only a negligible amount of her total overseas investments estimated at $15,000,000,000. Thus, the importance of American investments in China cannot be found in their monetary value.

The small amount of America's investments can be explained by the fact that she was a late comer into China. The percentage of her investments are: 31.8 per cent for import and export business; 23.4 per cent for public utilities; 16 per cent for banking and finance; and 13 per cent for manufacturing. These percentages indicate the trend being taken by American investments at that time in China.

America's investment activities durng this stage were comparatively mild. However, her investments in Chinese public utilities and cultural enterprses, together with her open profession of respect for China's sovereignty and independence, have been serviceable in winning over the Chinese.

The birth of independent Manchoukuo and Japan's advance into the Asiatic Continent seemed to prove a great impediment to America's activities in that region. But her investments did not suffer. On the contrary, they were stimulated by the cotton-wheat credit loan of 1933, the Sino-American banking agreements after 1934 not to mention economic assistance to China in various fields, mainly investments. Thus, America's grip on China's economy was further tightened.

The total American investments at the close of 1936, just before the China Affair, was $287,000,000 ($245,000,000 as civilian investments and $42,000,000 as government loans). From the above figure, it can be clearly seen that a great advance has been made by American investments in China since the period before the Manchurian Incident. The investments made in the import and export business occupy first place, followed by public utilities and banking and finance. Noticeable is the fact that both communications and aviation enterprise have been newly included as important items.

One cannot overlook the close relations being developed between China's economy and the heavily industrialized America with the infiltration of American capitalist power into China. However, indications point to the fact that the United States is still laying stress on trade with China, her principal object being to find a market for the goods manufactured by her heavy industries.

The China Affair put a brake on investment activities in China. America was hit hard because her interests were centered in Shanghai. However, she is now making up her losses by steadily increasing her economic assistance to the Chungking regime, which is only another way of making investments.

Britain Is Overshadowed

American economic activities were pushed with great vigor with various loans and currency operations, including the following: the railway loan of $1,500,000 in 1937, the so-called Tung oil loan of $25,000,000 in 1938, the gold-silver exchange rate agreement of 1937, and the extension for an indefinite period of the American-Chinese silver agreement in 1938. Following the outbreak of the European War, the intensified American economic activities in China pushed Britain into the background. This was manifested in the loan of $20,000,000 to the Chungking Government in March, 1940; the loan of $25,000,000 given in September, the same year; and still another of $50,000,000 made in November of the same year. Finally, America gave a separate loan of $50,000,000 for the stabilization of the fapi. Thus, with economic investments replaced by financial loans, the United States pushed her economic advance into China.

This change in the nature of American investments in China, with the China Affair as the turning point, deserves special attention. The new American investment policy was adopted to assist Chungking, mainly its war efforts against Japan. Actually, however, the infiltration of American capital in connection with this policy is slowly but surely enslaving the Chungking regime both politically and economically.

Thus, it is clear that the United States has liquidated her former negative policy and is using her economic power in the most positive manner possible to realize her imperialistic ambitions in China. On the surface it appears that America is aiding Chungking in the war against Japan, but to keen observers it is obvious that this is only a camouflage for her plans to dominate China. The only thing that can smash this ambitious American scheme is the victory of Japan and her East Asiatic allies in the current war.

AVIATION WIRELESS

Speed and Judgment Prerequisites to Operators on Planes

By KAZUAKI SUZUKI
Wireless Section in the Aviation Bureau
The Board of Communications

The history of aviation wireless is new in Japan. In January, 1917 the Army installed the M-type Marconi wireless machine and succeeded in wireless communications between the sky of Tokorozawa and the Nakano Communications Corps. This is said to be the first aviation wireless communications undertaken in Japan.

Aviation wireless developed later than shipping wireless. We cannot but wonder at the great strides made by aviation wireless in line with the remarkable progress of aircraft and the peculiarity of aviation. Wireless telegraph for transmission and reception of telegrams was utilized by ships for their safety at sea. The utilization of wireless telegraph then came to be made by aircraft and the wireless telegraph has become an installment for protecting airplanes for their safe flight rather than for transmitting and receiving telegraphic communications.

The task of aviation wireless is not merely restricted to the transmission and reception of telegraphic communications and liaison matters. In aviation wireless the wireless operator is the person who not only handles telegraphic communications but effects communications with ground facilities in regard to the safety of the plane. Though airplanes, like ships, are a transport organ they are greatly affected by meteorological phenomena. Moreover in case the engine goes wrong or in time of shipwreck ship wireless can be used fully even after the disaster, while in aviation it is hardly possible to use the aviation wireless after the plane has met with disaster.

Designed For Safety

Both ship wireless and aviation wireless are facilities designed for the safety of ships and planes. The former is for the relief of a ship in distress, while the latter is for the prevention of a disaster. Thus, aviation wireless has become the mainstay of the safety organ of aviation. It is a matter of great regret for the promotion of aviation that the people who are dazzled by the active task of pilots and navigators are apt to overlook the valuable contributions which are being made by aviation wireless operators toward the safe flight of airplanes.

Strenuous efforts are at present being made day and night for the increased production of aircraft and it is a pressing need of the hour to forward the aircraft manufactured to the officers and men on the front without delay. For this purpose it is dangerous that the crew of a plane rely on their old custom of guarding planes by perception instead of relying on gauge machines.

Now let me point out the features of aviation wireless which differ from general wireless communications.

In airplanes the machines for guiding the course of a plane are actively utilized. As far as aviation wireless is concerned it is absolutely essential that the operator in the plane, while in communication with ground wireless operators, should be in the same mental attitude as in a case in which the plane faces an SOS plight. Both the aviation operator and the ground wireless operators should concentrate their total energies on their sole objective, namely, the safety of the plane's flight.

The aviation wireless operator has to work in unstable and narrow confines. The size and weight of the place are greatly restricted. He has to work in that place with a 50-watt globe at best and when the plane reaches a high altitude his memory fails and fatigue tells on his constitution. He is very busy with communications, code work, collection and translation of reports on atmospheric conditions. Wireless operators on the ground, however, are subjected to no restriction whatever in the number of operators and facilities as well. In aviation wireless the ground operators have to deal with other operators who do not possess the same communication power as they have. It is absolutely necessary for the ground wireless operators to devise appropriate and timely measures for supplementing what the plane's wireless lacks so that the plane wireless operator as well as other members of the crew of the plane can safely rely on the communications furnished by the ground operators.

Perfect Collaboration Needs

In short, the operator in the plane is to the ground wireless operator what a diver is to the air transmission pump. When the air is being transmitted to the diver at the bottom of the sea no moment of idleness or procrastination can be allowed. In order to enable the diver to work hard and safely the men in charge of forwarding the air must work wholeheartedly. The diver on his part should dive to the bottom, placing full confidence in the men above the waters. Aviation wireless demands such a perfect collaboration between the ground and the air.

The speed of airplanes is steadily on the increase. Airplanes, with their high speed and direct onward movement, have no equal in transportation organs. The means of communications for guiding the course of a plane safely require quickness proportionately. For example, if a telegraphic communication dispatched from Tokyo to Yonago regarding the impending arrival of a plane had taken one hour already reached the sky of Yonago by the time the telgram arrived there. Such a telegraphic communication is entirely worthless as an aviation communication. If the telegraphic communication referred to had contained a report regarding some danger to the plane the result which might have been brought about by the delay in arrival would have been serious.

Communications between the air and ground require utmost swiftness, especially when the range of vision is bad on account of fogs or clouds, for mountains or other obstacles may lie in the course of the plane. A delay of one minute will give the plane a radius of 5 kilometers in the percentage of danger. In this respect aviation wireless differs much from shipping wireless or other communications. This shows how important speed and swiftness are in aviation wireless.

An aviation wireless operator should not be a mere operator. He must ask for reports on atmospheric phenomena in time and have keen judgment. When the plane is in the midst of a bad atmospheric phenomenon he must not fail in taking a timely step for leading the plane to a safe course. He must also get reports on the ground wind and landing course of the airfield before landing.

When the range of vision is not good the operator must especially ask for ground air pressure. In case of night flight through thick clouds over the ocean it is necessary for the operator to measure a drift. Perfect collaboration between the operators and the navigator is required when the plane lands through the ZZ method or the penetration method on account of the narrow range of vision. These examples will show you why an aviation operator has to go through training as a navigator. Thus, the features of aviation wireless lie in the communications on atmospheric phenomena and the guidance of the planes by wireless.

The Cynic Looks at Marriage

Love is the star men look up to as they walk along, and marriage is the coal-hole they fall into.

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Bigamy is having one wife too many. Monogamy is the same.

• • •

Marriage is a romance in which the hero dies in the first chapter.

• • •

Marriage is not a word but a sentence.

Statistics

Street car conductor: "How old are you, my little girl?"

Little girl: "If the corporation doesn't object, I'd prefer to pay full fare and keep my own statistics."

A Big Job

Judge: "Did you ever appear as a witness before?"

Man: "Yes, Your Honor."

Judge: "In what suit?"

Man: "My blue serge."

Depends on Direction

Youth: "I want to join the army. I'm a track athlete."

Sergeant: "Sorry, son. We [illegible] want anybody who's trained to [illegible] running when a gun is fired."